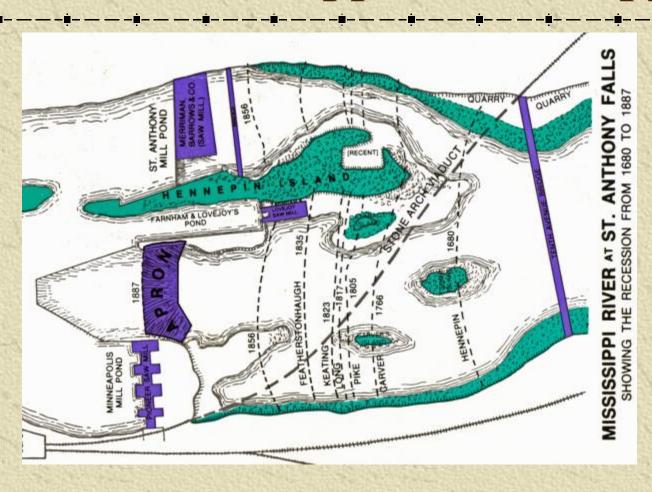
Explorers of the Upper Mississippi



Definitions

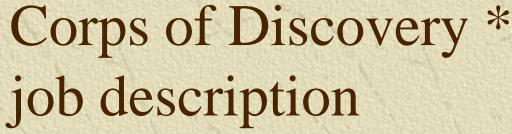
***** Expedition

A journey undertaken for a specific purpose or a group of people making such a journey

***** Explorer

A person who explores; especially a person who travels in search of geographical or scientific information

What type of personality traits and what skills should an explorer have?



- Unmarried, Stout and healthy
- * Accustomed to wilderness
- Capable of bearing bodily fatigue to a considerable degree
- * A good hunter and willing to bear the common labor of the expedition



^{*} Corps of Discovery was the name of the expedition that traveled with Lewis and Clark

A job

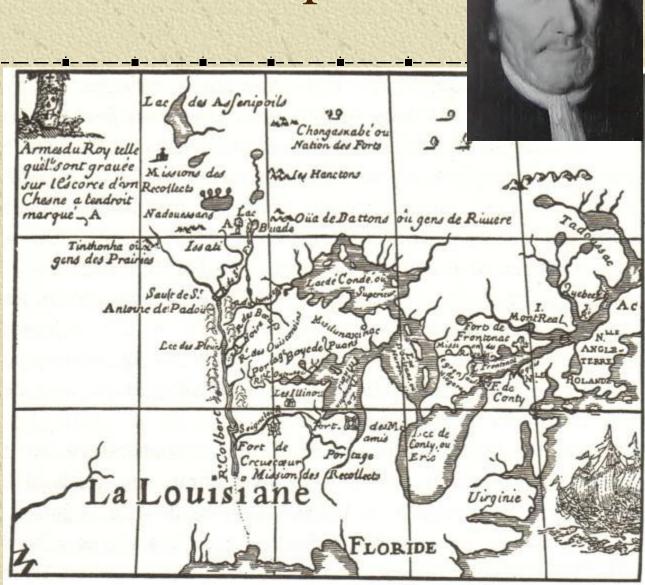
Being an explorer was a job and almost all jobs have a boss. The bosses of these explorers told them what to look for when they went exploring.

* What we are told to look for can make us see things in different ways. Each one of the explorers we will talk about today had a slightly different goal while traveling up the Mississippi.

A LIGHT EXPRESS CANOE

Father Louis Hennepin

- ***** 1680
- * Came to map
 the upper
 Mississippi and
 talk to native
 people about
 Christianity
- What about this map is a little strange?
- (hint: look at where Florida and the Great Lakes are!)





HENNERIN AT THE PALES OF SE ANTHONY ALD 1880.

Jonathan Carver

- ***** 1766
- Sent by a British Lieutenant to secure lands won by the French
- Personally he wanted to find the source of the Mississippi



* "We could distinctly hear the noise of the water full fifteen miles before we reached the falls, and I was greatly pleased and surprised, when I approached this astonishing work of nature. ... This amazing body of waters, which are above 250 yards over, form a most pleasing cataract; they fall perpendicularly about thirty feet...

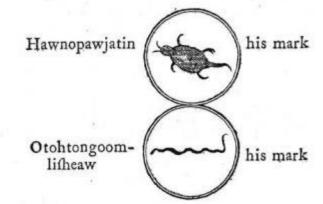
Jonathon Carver, 1766



[14]

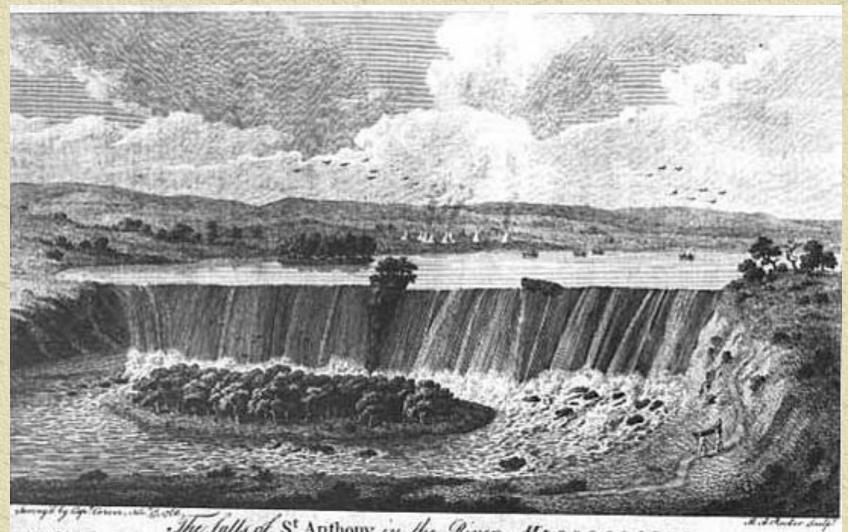
" cave, May the first, one thousand seven

" hundred and fixty-feven."



Soon after the above period, our author concluded to return to Boston, where he arrived in 1768, having been absent two years and five months, during which time he had travelled about seven thousand miles. After digesting his journal and charts, he sailed for England, and arrived there in the year 1769. The reasons which induced him to undertake this voyage, are amply related by himself in his travels (page 177.) to which I refer.

Few objects have excited a more general enquiry than the discovery of a northwest



The falls of St Anthony in the River MISSISSIPPI, sofwer 2400 Miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico.

600 feet -



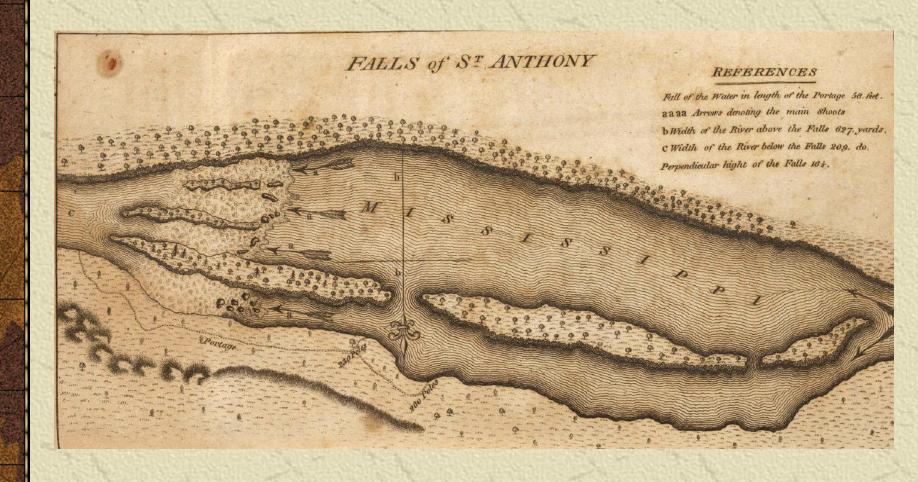
- ***** 1805
- **20** soldier companions
- General Wilkinson sent him to inform the British and French fur traders that the Upper Mississippi was now American territory.
- * Also was supposed to scout and buy land for military posts
- Personally, he wanted to find the source of the Mississippi.



"The falls of St. Anthony do not strike me with that majestic appearance which I had been taught to expect from the descriptions if other travelers...[but] in high water the appearance is much more sublime, as the great quantity of water then forms a spray which in clear weather reflects from some positions the colors of the rainbow, and when the sky I overcast, covers the falls in gloom and chaotic majesty." Letter to Wilkinson on Sept 26th 1805.

Source: Zebulon Pike, 1805

Pike's Map of St. Anthony Falls





Stephen Long

- ***** 1817
- Scientist first to bring actual measuring instruments
- * Traveled with
 - 28 soldiers
 - Zoologist
 - Professor of mineralogy and chemistry
 - Landscape painter
 - 2 guides
 - Astronomer

"The place where we encamped last night needed no embellishments to render it romantic in the highest degree. The bans on both sides of the river are about 100[50] feet high, decorated with Trees and shrubbery of various kinds. The Post Oak, Hiccory, Walnut, Lynden, Sugar tree, White Birch & the American box also evergreens, such as the Pine Cedar, Juniper...added their embellishments to the scene. Amongst the shrubbery were prickly ash, plumb and cherry tree, the gooseberry, the black and red raspberry, the Choak berry and grape vine...on our left was the majestic cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony. The murmuring of the Cascade, the roaring of the river, and the thunder of the cataract, all contributed to render the scene the most interesting & magnificent of any I ever before witnessed."

Stephen H. Long. Thursday, July 1817.

Henry Rowe Schoolcraft

The falls of St. Anthony ... We reached the upper end of the portage at half past eight in the morning, and while the voyageurs were busied in the transportation of our baggage, hastened to take a view of this celebrated cataract. The river has ... pitch of forty feet, with a formidable rapid above and below. An island at the brink of the falls, divides the current into two sheets, the largest of which passes on the west of the island. ... The entire fall therefore in a little less than three fourths of a mile, is sixty-five feet. The rock is a white sand stone overlayed by secondary lime stone. This formation is first seen half a mile above the falls, where it breaks out abruptly on the banks of the river.

Henry Schoolcraft, 1820



- * 1820 then again in 1832
- ***** Geologist
- Sent by Governor of Michigan to try to stop war between Ojibwe and Dakota
- Real reason was he wanted to find the headwaters of the Mississippi
- He is the one who correctly identifies the source and names it Lake Itasca



- ***** 1835
- * Came as a traveling artist to record Native American Life
- * Promoted a "Fashionable tour to the Falls" via steamboat that made the area very popular for tourists.







Giacomo Beltrami

- ***** 1823
- * Italian adventurer
- * Traveled with Stephen Long until Fort Snelling then set out on his own.
- Wanted to find the source of the Mississippi
- * Never found it
- Was known for carrying a red umbrella through the wilderness!





Take ten minutes!

- 1. Assign the students into a groups of four or five: recorder, leader, observers.
- 2. Send each group to a spot in the classroom (or expand to the media room, playground, gymnasium)
- 3. Tell them: You and I see this place every day you may not notice details or even big things about the "classroom, media center etc."
- 4. Challenge them to observe, sketch, and write about something that they think YOU haven't noticed in a long time...stump the teacher!
- 5. When they are done have them share with the group what they found!

You are explorers!

